EVoteTechnology: The New American Revolution

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Table Of Contents

Nineteen Year Election Count Down to Completion
The Help America Vote Act or HAVA
US Presidential Elections

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The Help America Vote Act or HAVA, is a United States federal law which passed in the House 357-48 and 92-2 in the Senate and was signed into law by President Bush on Oct 29, 2002. In reaction to voter fraud allegations surrounding the 2000 U.S. presidential election, the goals of HAVA are:

> replace punch-card and lever-based voting systems;
> create the Election Assistance Commission to assist in the administration of federal elections; and
> establish minimum election administration standards for federal elections.

Nearly two million ballots were disqualified in the 2000 election because they registered multiple votes or none when run through vote-counting machines. HAVA mandates that all states and localities upgrade many aspects of their election procedures, including their voting machines, registration process and poll worker training. The specifics of implementation have been left up to each state, which allows for varying interpretations of the Federal law.

HAVA requires states develop a single, uniform, official, centralized, interactive, computerized, statewide, voter registration list defined, maintained, and administered at the State level. Historically voter registration are maintained by local officials. HAVA requires the statewide list be coordinated with other agency databases within the state. HAVA also requires

regular updating of the statewide list including removing ineligible voters and duplicate names be eliminated in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA)

HAVA requires any voter who registered by mail and who has not previously voted in a federal election to show current and valid photo identification or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter. Voters who submitted any of these forms of identification during registration are exempt, as are voters entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act.

HAVA requires voters identified as ineligible (such as voters not found on the registered list), but who believe themselves to be eligible, to be able to cast a provisional ballot. After the election, the appropriate State or local election entity will determine if the voter was eligible, if so counting the vote and notify the voter of its action taken.

An estimated 1.9 million American voters nationwide cast provisional ballots in the 2004 presidential election. Of these, approximately 1.2 million or 64.5% were counted.

Additionally, any time polling hours are extended voters are required to vote using provisional ballots.

Voters who do not comply with HAVA's voter identification requirements are only permitted to cast a provisional ballot.

HAVA created the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), an independent agency of the United States government. The EAC is responsible for holding hearings, functioning as a clearinghouse for federal election administration information, creating a testing and certification program for voting systems, providing voluntary guidance to states, and administering HAVA grant programs. The EAC has no rule-making authority other than that permitted by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA). Any action taken by the EAC requires approval of at least three commissioners.

The Election Assistance Commission includes four commissioners (2 Democrats and 2 Republicans) appointed by the President of the United States and subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. Commissioners are recommended by the House and Senate leadership. HAVA requires all commissioners have experience with or expertise in election administration or the study of elections.

The EAC's staff consists of at least an Executive Director and a General Counsel.

The EAC is required no later than January 31, of each year, to submit an annual report to Congress detailing

activities related to HAVA programs including grants or other payments and all votes taken by commissioners.

HAVA mandates the states that are participating in EAC's grant programs to replace punch-card voting systems or lever voting systems with new systems in compliance with HAVA's voting system standards.

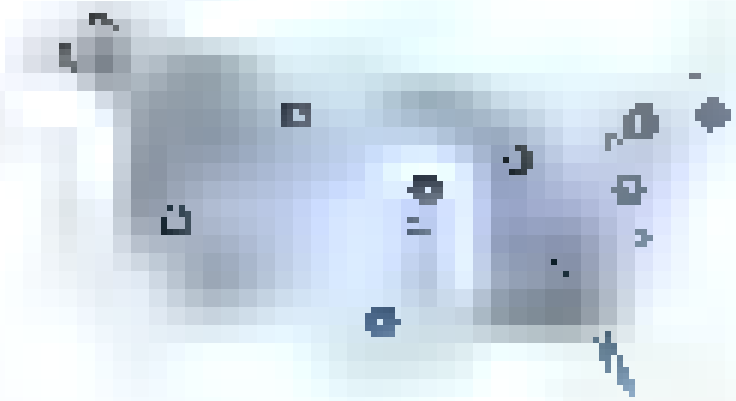
HAVA sets forth requirements for all voting systems, including that they:

> permit the voter to verify (in a private and independent manner) the votes selected by the voter on the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted;
> provide the voter with the opportunity (in a private and independent manner) to change the ballot or correct any error before the ballot is cast and counted (including the opportunity to correct the error through the issuance of a replacement ballot if the voter was otherwise unable to change the ballot or correct any error); and
> notify the voter of over-votes (votes for more than the maximum number of selections allowed in a contest) and provide the voter a chance to correct these errors.

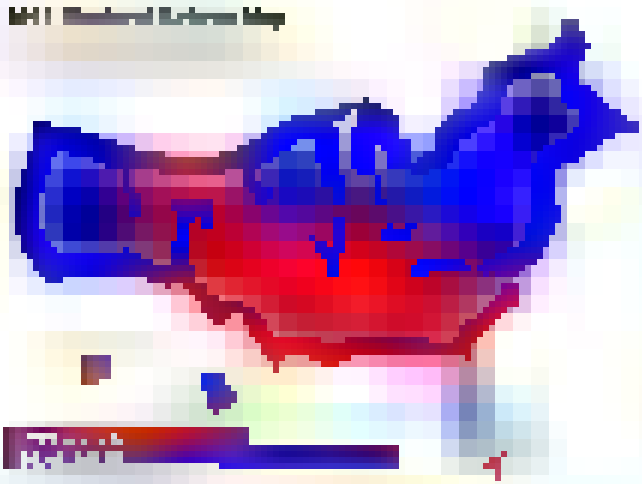
States that do not use electronic equipment to assist voters with detecting errors must:

Note: The set of voters [illegible] is legally defined as an individual appearing at a polling station providing identification bearing a [illegible] and casting a ballot.

Note: The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has named identity theft as the nation's growing crime in America.



The legislature in [illegible] have approved the National Popular Vote, an increasing compact that would [illegible] the Electoral College [illegible] electors to the winner of the popular vote. Before the [illegible] presidential election, enough states should have joined to control every state's [illegible] background.



In the [illegible] presidential election, 18 percent of Americans live in swing states. 82 percent of the Americans in [illegible] [illegible] the President, never [illegible] when they put the Electoral College in the [illegible] Constitution.

Tech Big Partners will donate some good money to the winner, the company's co-founder says it's an investment in shape innovation

"When they [illegible] to [illegible] a gift and [illegible] that would really be visible in the community [illegible] are fantastic," Tyler Prochnow says.

For McNaury, it's not just about the money, but a legacy for his country and family.

"I hope that they [illegible] and say, 'Wow, that's my grandpa,'" McNaury [illegible]

The winner of the contest gets $100,000, and $250,000 is an investment in their new company.

[illegible] from all over the world to Kansas City to compete to create the next step of [illegible] that can take advantage of all that Kansas City has to offer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

My Vision of a "Child Free Voting Society"

[illegible]

E-Vote 2012

V.I.P. (Voter Integrity Party) LLC